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Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives

Messages from African Students Studying in European Countries and the Congo(B) and the National Committee of the Union of Revolutionary Women of the Congo(B)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-classs movements, received from the representatives of African girl students studying in European countries, who attended the "forum on role of African women in the African society," a message supporting the "Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples Is Invincible," the treatise written personally by him on the first anniversary of Che Guevara's death in action.

The message reads:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people,

The treaties written personally by you has grasped our hearts.

It is a programmatic document indicating clearly the road ahead of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples struggling for the complete independence and liberation of their countries and greatly inspires the peoples of these regions.

You said in the treatise:

"It is the task for the revolutionaries of each country to lay down a scientifically-motivated, careful way of struggle on the basis of a correct assessment of the internal and external situation and a proper calculation of the balance of forces between friend and foe, accumulate and build up the revolutionary forces by rearing the nuclear elements and awakening the masses of the people in the trying crucible of the revolution, unfolding an active struggle and yet going around the snags and avoiding unnecessary sacrifices at ordinary times, and make full preparations to meet the great revolutionary event. And once the revolutionary situation is created, they should not miss the opportunity to rise without delay in a showdown to shatter the reactionary regime."

These words intensively clarify the basic principles and ways of revolutionary struggle for all the peoples of the world fighting for the anti-imperialist revolution and serve as a platform of action all revolutionaries should adhere to. At the same time, they constitute a compass for anti-imperialist revolutionary activity we attendants of the current "forum on role of African women in the African society" have to conduct in the future.

Quoting the propositions of Comrade Kim Il Sung that, especially, small countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America must discard flunkeyism and establish *Juche* and that small countries should unite and limb U.S. imperialism in answer to its strategy of defeating them one by one, the message said:

This new strategy elucidated by you to counter the world strategy of U.S. imperialism is a wise strategy of realistic and practical significance worked out on the basis of a scientific analysis of the experiences in the prolonged revolutionary struggle and the trend of the present international situation and gives the peoples of all the countries fighting against American imperialism and old and new colonialism, particularly peoples struggling against invaders with arms, a firm faith and encouragement that even small countries will be victorious without fail if they wage active struggle everywhere.

The message wrote in conclusion:

We sternly denounce the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys Pak Jung Hi band who are running wild to launch another war in Korea for their fascist suppression of South Korean patriots, and actively support and encourage the anti-U.S., patriotic struggle of the Korean people for accomplishing the country's unification. Convinced that the Korean people enjoying the wise guidance of you Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the world revolution, will drive the American imperialists out of South Korea and surely unify their fatherland, we whole-heartedly wish you good health and a long life for the final victory of the Korean revolution and the promotion of the world revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also received from the Congolese(B), Gabon, Chad and Central African students studying at the mid-African Normal College in the Congo(B) and the National Committee of the Union of Revolutionary Women of the Congo(B) messages supporting and welcoming his treatise.

The messages stressed:

In your great and brilliant treatise, Premier Kim Il Sung brightened the prospects of the world revolution, thereby giving another precious treasure, food for revolution, to the peoples of the whole world making revolution.

The messages emphasized that in his treatise Premier Kim Il Sung, making a scientific analysis particularly of the situation of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the fronts where the most fierce anti-imperialist struggle is going on today, clearly pointed to the aggressive and predatory nature of imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism which is the most barbarous and most heinous imperialism of modern times, and put forth the basic strategy of the anti-U.S. struggle.

The messages pointed out that his great and far-reaching plan and principled and superb strategy for the world revolution greatly inspire today the Congolese(B) and other revolutionary peoples of the world in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, and brought about a new turn in this struggle.

The people look up to Comrade Kim Il Sung as one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements and the great Leader of the world revolution for his exploit of having illumined, through his 40-odd-year-long revolutionary activities, the road of the national-liberation struggle in colonies and of the revolution of the oppressed peoples for the consolidation of national independence, the messages noted.

The messages said that they once again express deep thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung who published another great treatise for the peoples of the whole world making revolution, and whole-heartedly wish him good health and a long life for the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution and world revolution.

The messages concluded with the following words: "Long live Your Excellency Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution!"

Comrade KIM IL SUNG,

the Great Leader of the 40 Million Korean People,

Bestows Gifts on Compatriots Visiting Homeland from Japan

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who always shows warm care for the 600,000 Koreans in Japan with the love of a real father, bestowed gifts on Kim Ung Ryong, Jon Dok Hyon, Jo Yun Gil, Mun Won Chan, Kim Ung Gi and Kim Sun Bin, the compatriots who spent days of unbounded joy and emotion in the homeland which they visited.

This is one more great solicitude shown to the Korean citizens in Japan by the great Leader who opened the road of a true life for the overseas compatriots and looks after their life down to details with paternal love.

The gifts from the Leader were conveyed at a gathering on February 26.

Ro Byong Wu, Chairman of the Committee for Receiving Korean Compatriots Visiting the Fatherland from Japan, conveyed the gifts to the compatriots visiting homeland from Japan.

The compatriots were overwhelmed with irrepressible emotion when they received the gifts from Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, peerless patriot, national hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, who always leads our people along the road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity, triumphantly hewing the path of the Korean revolution, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation.

Their hearts beat high with infinite adoration for, trust in and burning fidelity to the great and sagacious Leader and high honour and pride of enjoying the leadership of the Leader who restored the lost country by organizing and leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years, showed warm care for the Korean compatriots in Japan so that they may also live a proud life in an alien land with the honour of being citizens of the D.P.R.K. and enabled them this time to see the magnificent features of the flourishing and developing socialist fatherland which they had longed for even in dreams and bestowed on them even gifts imbued with warm love for the 600,000 Koreans in Japan.

Once again warmly feeling the love and solicitude, higher than the sky and deeper than the sea, shown to the Koreans in Japan by the respected and beloved Leader, they renewed their firm determination to arm themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader and, upholding his outstanding leadership, struggle more staunchly for the independent unification of the fatherland, the right of repatriation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland, the freedom of overall and normal travel to and from the fatherland and all other democratic national rights under the guidance of CHONGRYUN.

TELEGRAMS

✦ A telegram of greetings to Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was unanimously adopted on February 14 amid stormy applause of the attendants at the inaugural meeting of the Lebanon-Korea Friendship Association, according to a report from Beirut.

Follows the full text of the telegram of greetings conveyed to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, by Mamdouh Abdallah, Chairman of the Lebanon-Korea Friendship Association:

I am happy today to inform with high pride and confidence Your Excellency and the Korean people who are waging a heroic struggle against imperialism and colonialism of all forms of the founding of the Lebanon-Korea Friendship Association which will mark the beginning of a new stage in developing true and constructive co-operation between the peoples of our two countries.

The founding of this Friendship Association means that the wise policy and leadership of Your Excellency have borne a brilliant fruit in Lebanon, too.

The relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of our two countries are relations of co-operation based on the wise principles the foundation of which has been laid by you and relations of friendship and co-operation between peoples who love peace.

It is a very precious work for all the peoples to develop the relations of friendship and co-operation with the Korean people who have created a brilliant example by implementing in all spheres the principles of independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence, the unshakable principles put forth by Your Excellency.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere hope that the Korean people will make greater successes in the socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of Your Excellency, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieve the independent unification of the country by themselves without interference of any outside force and convey to you our conviction of final victory of the Arab people over imperialism which patronize Israel.

Long live friendship between the Lebanese and Korean peoples for world peace and freedom, the symbol of struggle!

Long live free Arab Palestine!

✦ **Premier Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram to **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, in reply to the latter's telegram of greetings sent on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

Pyongyang City Meeting Commemorating 50th Anniversary of March 1st Popular Uprising Held

The entire people of our country commemorated the 50th anniversary of the March 1st Popular Uprising in an atmosphere in which the whole country is seething with revolutionary zeal to accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, upholding the historic report of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, delivered at the celeberation of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K. and the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle is mounting higher than ever before in South Korea.

A Pyongyang city meeting commemorating the 50th anniversary of the March 1st Popular Uprising was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the evening of February 28.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements was placed respectfully on the platform against the background of a huge national flag of the Republic.

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Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas

Mother Chol Gu

Baek Hak Rim

It was towards the end of March 1940 that I got a serious burn in the discharge of my mission.

I was obliged to go to the liaison point on the boundary between Antu and Huatien counties. On my way I was aided by Comrade Pak Jang Chun who had been on the same mission. I dragged myself along with his help. The setting sun seemed to my hazy eyes a large mass of burning fire. A small hut that looked like the liaison spot loomed over there.

When I got to the liaison point I completely fell unconscious. It was long before I came to myself and recognized with difficulty that Mother Chol Gu, two liaison men and Comrade Pak Jang Chun were sitting by me.

"Poor thing," Mother Chol Gu murmured with a worried air, feeling my burnt legs, "What a terrible pain you must have!"

I tried to rise but my strength failed me. The comrades pushed me back gently, saying I had better lie there. I lay, shut my eyes again. "What a disgrace it's", thought I, "to cause trouble to the unit and my comrades at this difficult time."

The more I thought, the more ashamed I felt of being in bed on account of burns. At that time the unit was fighting without a day's rest against the enemy who came out in desperate "punitive operations" with the reinforced forces hundreds of thousands strong and against his scheme of economic blockade. The unit was also putting up a severe fight to get provisions.

I felt more pain of mind than of wound.

"Go back quickly, Comrade Jang Chun," said I without opening my eyes.

But he did not reply. I could only hear Mother Chol Gu's sympathetic tone: "What a terrible pain he must have!"

Informed of my suffering from great pain the Headquarters dispatched a surgeon, Comrade Kim Hui Son, to me. He treated me for more than ten days, but with little result. The burns were very serious and the poison of burns got into my body and so it would probably not heal easily, he said.

One day, I woke up to find the surgeon and Mother Chol Gu talking in a low tone by my bedside. As they were talking about me I listened to them attentively. The surgeon said that though my case was serious, he could stay no longer because of the conditions in the unit, and that he had to return and leave everything under the charge of Mother Chol Gu.

Mother Chol Gu listened to the surgeon, with no response all the time.

The surgeon said that the unit was moving to some other place and this liaison point was to be withdrawn for the time being. He had been instructed to take Mother Chol Gu and me with him if I got better a little. But under the present conditions of the patient who was unsteady on his feet, he had no choice but to go back alone first and report all things to the Headquarters.

The words of the surgeon made my heart sink.

"What shall I do?" I asked myself, "Can I move about with the unit in these deplorable conditions? Even if I should do so, I would be a burden to the comrades. . . ."

The mere thought of parting with the unit and of remaining in solitude caused me to feel an inexpressible pain.

Moreover, I felt painful at the thought that Mother Chol Gu would stay here only because of me. I remained with my eyes closed, but I felt as if I were seeing the pitiful face of Mother Chol Gu.

No, I needn't make her stay because of me. I would better remain alone... By the way, to remain alone in these conditions is probably to be going to die . . .

"You seem to breathe with difficulty, don't you, Hak Rim?" Mother Chol Gu said at the moment, as she put her hand on my breast.

"You are breathing fast..."

I opened my eyes. Mother Chol Gu was gazing on me with a worried air.

The surgeon and two liaison men left. Comrade Jang Chun had gone long ago. Mother Chol Gu and I remained there. Thus came an arduous life in a hut in the out-of-the-way deep forests where there was no sign of human life.

Mother Chol Gu had joined in the revolutionary rank in her early years.

She first carried out the work with women at a guerilla base in Yenchi county, and, after the guerilla base — liberated area was dissolved in 1935, was enlisted in the Fourth Division of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army as a cook. Then she was transferred to the Sixth Division and worked as a cook at its Headquarters. I was then an orderly of Marshal Kim Il Sung and became familiar with her. Later, since the liaison point was set up there in the autumn of 1939 she had been working with liaison men.

Every day Mother Chol Gu got up early in the morning and dressed my wound. She was in anxiety as to little progress in my recovery. She, a reticent woman by nature, would dress my wound saying not a word. But I could read her feeling in her face.

She went out before breakfast to collect firewood and ground maize for food. Whenever I ate well with good appetite, her face got brightened, but if I could not eat for poor appetite, she was soon depressed.

"If only I had bean paste I would probably give you an appetite..." she said to herself. The maize and salt were all that left. She did her best to improve my appetite. It was only the meal or bed time when I could see her. She would go to sunny fields where snow melted out all the day to pick wild grass and upon coming back she put it into water to take away bitterness from it and mixed it with salt.

One month passed now and May came. Fresh buds sprouted on mountains and in fields. She picked edible grass to make soup for me and sometimes mixed it in my food. After fresh grass shot out our dietary life got far better. But my wound did not heal. Mother Chol Gu often took me on her back out to bask in the warm sun and brought me fragrant flowers.

Spring flew by and summer followed. Maggots began to hatch in my wound. Now Mother Chol Gu had another job. It was to remove the maggots out of my wound.

Still vividly floats before my eyes the face of Mother Chol Gu who was removing the maggots out of my wound carefully handling two sharply edged sticks, lest I should feel pain. I seem even now to be able to count the thin wrinkles around her eyes.

Each time she dressed my wound I was deeply moved to tears and cried in mind again and again "Mother!" And let me say this. In that long, long period, she never made a wry face even when she was helping me to relieve nature. Words failed to express my gratitude for her sincerity!

We called her Mother Chol Gu. At that time she was nearly 40 years old, 14-15 years older than me. Chol Gu was her family name. Men guerillas of her age first called her Comrade Chol Gu and later she was nicknamed Mother Chol Gu. Whenever she was transferred to some other unit and made acquaintance with strange comrades, soon it was found that "Mother" added to her name as a sign of regard for her.

I came to know the reason why it became so from my heart. Before we remained there I, like other comrades, called her Mother Chol Gu without reserve, for she was elderly, industrious, reserved, kind, self-possessed, reliable. But from now I came to respect her from the bottom of my heart as the real mother who bore me.

I began to call her "Mother" in spite of myself. No child would say flatly "thanks" to his mother in greetings. And it was my feeling. I was gradually accustomed to feel little sorry for her drudgery. I was simply touched by her sincerity when I saw her dressing my wound as she would do her real son.

But I did not get any better.

One day as usual she was dressing my maggot-infested wound. I said: "Mother, it appears there is no good prospect of recovery..." I was irritated by the dull progress of my health.

She did not let me go on.

"If you say such unmanly thing, the wound will mock you and won't leave you." She chided me with a long face, and continued dressing.

I did not say further.

After finishing the treatment of my wound, she said with a smile before going out of the hut:

"When I meet the General, I will tell him that Hak Rim is a whiner in spite of his valiant appearance."

The days slipped past one after another. One day, I woke up to find her standing outside the hut with a faraway expression on her face. A great sorrow was read on her face. "What does happen?" My heart throbbed violently for I had never seen her so depressed. I knew, of course, that her husband had fallen in the revolutionary struggle and all her children had been killed by the enemy. But never once had I seen her showing the sorrow over her aversed fortune and deep grief in her heart.

She was a thoughtful woman who could overcome any difficulties by her revolutionary will.

It was only the next day that I came to know the reason. I saw her taking grass gruel outside the hut.

It was obvious that provisions ran out.

She had worried about my food, I was sure.

Before long she came into the hut.

"How much corn have we got left?" I asked her.

She calmly replied that there still was plenty of corn.

It happened at the next meal. She spread a table for me alone, saying that she had already eaten. But it was clear to me that she served me corn but she would take again grass for meal.

I pushed away the bowl of corn porridge, saying that the odor of corn was now odious to me and I would rather have some grass gruel. She gave no reply but only gazed in my face for a long time.

Her eyes were telling much and I felt as if my heart were pierced.

I dropped my head. Then she pushed back the bowl of porridge before me.

I had no alternative but to take the corn porridge.

This bowl-full of corn porridge was a fresh turn in my recovery.

I do not gainsay that doctor and medicine cure disease.

But when one is wrapped with a lofty feeling caused by sincere human love, its effect is beyond the compass of common imagination, I think.

The immeasurable comradeship shown by a revolutionary Mother Chol Gu for a comrade-in-revolution instilled the imperishable reanimation into me.

Though I felt a lump in my throat, I carried the spoon to my mouth, making a fresh determination:

(I must leave my sickbed as early as possible. I must rejoin the combat ranks at the earliest possible date to make the revolution and smash the enemy to liberate the fatherland. This is my lofty duty and combat task.)

After that, I felt refreshed and was on the road of recovery. I came to reproach myself for having often been depressed and disappointed, even though for a short time, and to have a firm faith that the will of human being rules illness. July had passed into August when my wound was getting well as days went by. At first I couldn't even rise on my feet by myself without Mother Chol Gu's help. Soon I found my feet. Mother Chol Gu hugged me in excess of her joy, I well remember.

I began to practise walking. She stepped backward laughing with arms open, saying "step firm! step firm!" as if she taught a child to walk. I toddled after her a few steps and then flopped down on the ground for a rest, and I stood again on my feet to follow her. In this way walking exercise was repeated everyday.

"Hak Rim, rise up quickly. We must go to the General," she thus always encouraged me.

In this way, I could walk a little farther day by day and was getting better. The food situation, however, became acute. Mother Chol Gu did no longer keep this matter from me.

Corn ran out. Now an insignificant amount of wheat was all that left. Mother Chol Gu powdered wheat into flour, on which we lived one week. Now we had nothing to eat but cornbran. Salt had already run out, into the bargain. It was more difficult for us to have many a meal without salt.

Mother Chol Gu ground cornbran into lithe powder and mixed it with edible grass to make a sort of cake. Altogether twelve cakes were made. These we had to live on for several days, or months in worse case until contact was reestablished with the Headquarters.

Several days passed, and only four cakes were left. Mother Chol Gu was almost starving, yet she would not let me starve. Now that I could get about, I objected to eating alone. The one she served me for the breakfast was left on the table till the evening. Next day seeing that she could not persuade me to take alone, she at last ate with me.

Now, only two were left. We put them on the shelf for the worst. From that time we only lived on edible grass, waiting for a communication from the Headquarters. We did not know where the Headquarters had moved to.

Even if we knew the whereabouts of the Headquarters, it was impossible for me in the then physical condition to go right away across the rugged mountains.

Indeed, we were in a helpless condition. To go down to the villages for help was quite out of the question, because it meant walking several hundred *ri*.

Now famine stared us in the face.

Then should we go to the place where we could get food to escape from the threat of death? But liaison man may come here during our absence . . . The Headquarters must be commanding fierce battles against the enemy anywhere.

No, our unit never forgets us. They will come to us without fail... Yes, happen what may, even if worst comes to worst, we must not move from here. To part forever with the unit is more terrible for us than to starve to death.

Thus, I made up my mind to do so. I waited for Mother Chol Gu who had gone to pick edible wild grass.

It was already getting dark, but she was nowhere in sight. Perhaps she had gone far. She had picked all the grass in the neighbourhood that she could do. I strolled out of the hut to meet her.

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Great Programme for Socialist Rural Construction

On the Occasion of the Fifth Anniversary of the Publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" Authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung

How to solve the rural question under socialism is one of the cardinal problems which decide the issue of socialist and communist construction.

As the socialist revolution was triumphant in town and country and socialist construction entered into the stage of all-round development, to find a correct way for the final settlement of the rural question was raised as an urgent demand for the successful building of socialism and communism and, accordingly, it was a historic task set before the Communists.

It was from this requirement that Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, made public in February 1964 "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country". Thus he indicated a bright road for the final solution of the rural question for the first time in history of the development of Marxism-Leninism.

With the announcement of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Theses the Communists came to find for the first time the systematic, scientific way for the final settlement of the rural question and the clear-cut road for leading the peasants to communist society. The "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" is a concentrated expression of Comrade Kim Il Sung's far-reaching plan for the final solution of the rural question, which serves as our Party's great Marxist-Leninist programme for rural construction and a powerful weapon for socialist and communist construction.

The rural question includes the peasant and agricultural problems.

The peasant problem is the problem of the ally of the working class in the revolution, that is, the problem of the motive power of revolution. Accordingly, it constitutes a basic strategic question in the revolutionary struggle of the working class and a key problem which decides the issue of the revolution. The agricultural question is a matter of freeing the productive forces of agriculture from the fetters of the old production relations and ensuring that agriculture advances in step with the steadily developing industry and thus satisfactorily meeting the growing requirements for agricultural products.

After the triumph of the socialist system the rural question with such contents presents itself in fundamentally different light from that in the preceding periods.

In the Theses Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in regard to the essential contents in the solution of the socialist rural question:

"Under socialism the peasant and agricultural questions become a matter of developing the productive forces of agriculture to a high level, making the life of the peasants a bountiful one, abolishing the backwardness of the countryside left over by the exploiter society, and gradually obliterating the distinctions between town and country, on the basis of the continuous strengthening of the socialist system established in the countryside.."

In the stages of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution the main problem was to radically reform the old production relations — the land revolution and socialist co-operativization in the countryside. But under socialism after the fulfilment of these tasks the cardinal question is to gradually obliterate the distinctions between town and country on the basis of the continuous strengthening of the socialist system established in the countryside.

Even after the triumph of the socialist revolution in town and country, the lag of the farm villages behind the towns, the leftover of the old society, still remains.

It finds its expression, first of all, in the fact that agriculture has a weaker material and technical foundation than industry, that the cultural level of the rural population is lower than that of the city dwellers, and the fact that the peasantry lags behind the working class in thoughts and consciousness.

Precisely due to this backwardness, co-operative ownership remains the dominant form in the rural economy, in contrast with industry where ownership by the whole people prevails, and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry remains as a result.

As is pointed out in the Theses, the peasant and agricultural question can be finally solved only when the distinctions between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry are eradicated.

Elucidating the essential contents in the solution of the socialist rural question this way, Comrade Kim Il Sung stipulated the basic principles for its final settlement as follows:

"First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural areas;

"Second, the leadership of the working class over the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;

"Third, the guidance and management of the rural economy should steadily be brought closer to the advanced level of management of industrial enterprises, the links between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership should be strengthened, and co-operative ownership should be steadily brought closer to ownership by the whole people."

It is a lofty task confronting the Party and the state of the working class to finally solve the peasant and agricultural questions and lead the peasants to communist society.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching clarifying the basic principles for the final solution of the rural question under socialism shows the most correct ways for the Party and the state of the working class to discharge their lofty mission.

To enhance the leading role of the working class, remould the peasantry on the former's own pattern in all aspects and obliterate the lag of the farm villages behind towns, thereby eliminate the distinctions between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry—this is the leitmotif of the Theses.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the root cause of the distinctions between town and country still remaining under socialism lies in the lag of the farm villages behind the towns in the technical, cultural and ideological fields, a legacy of the old society. It was from this premise that he defined the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions as the main tasks to be carried out in the rural areas after the triumph of the socialist system.

Correctly clarifying the correlations between these three revolutions and the decisive role of the ideological revolution in socialist and communist construction, he indicated that the ideological revolution should be given precedence and simultaneously the technical and cultural revolutions be vigorously pushed ahead,

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a model of developing in originality the Marxist-Leninist theory on the continuous revolution in conformity to the new conditions in socialist construction.

Leadership and assistance by the working class to the peasantry and support of town to the countryside are an indispensable condition for strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, ensuring the balanced development of industry and agriculture, building up a firm socialist countryside and, thus gradually obliterating the distinctions between town and country.

In the Theses Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that the Party and the state of the working class should not only lead the peasants politically and ideologically, but also assume responsibility for and look after the development of the co-operative farms and the peasants' livelihood and the state and the whole of society should provide the peasants with the same conditions for production and livelihood as workers.

Such principled stand and attitude of the working class our Party has steadily adhered to are a creative line in which the Marxist-Leninist theory on the leading role of the working class and worker-peasant alliance is developed in depth in the stage of socialist and communist construction.

The correct solution of guidance and management of the rural economy and correlations between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership is an essential demand for the obliteration of the backwardness of the countryside in respect of the form of ownership and level of economic management.

As is pointed out in the Theses, the basic direction in improving the guidance and management of the socialist rural economy is, like industry, to intensify technical guidance in production and further systematize in a planned way all activities of management so as to run the rural economy by the industrial method of management.

And the basic direction in correctly solving the relationship between co-operative ownership and ownership by the whole people is to organically combine the two forms of ownership, while consolidating the direct ties between industry and agriculture in production and constantly enhancing the leading role of ownership by the whole people over co-operative ownership.

This is the most correct Marxist-Leninist way capable of consolidating and developing the large-scale socialist co-operative economy which is being rapidly equipped with modern technique, giving the fullest play to its advantages and potentials, and smoothly realizing the gradual transformation of co-operative ownership into ownership by the whole people, while eliminating this or that deviation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung established the county co-operative farm management committee, a specialized state organ of leadership in agriculture, as a creative step to radically reorganize the system of leading agriculture in such a way as to settle the problems of ownership and economic management simultaneously. This committee exercises a unified control over the material and technical means and the technical forces in the service of the rural economy and leads co-operative farm by the industrial method of management, thus successfully settling both the problems of ownership and economic management in the countryside.

The Theses also advanced a new theory on establishing the regional unit and base in the construction of a socialist countryside based on the practical experience in our country, thus further developing the theory on socialist and communist construction. This is now bearing splendid fruit in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the county as the lowest unit of the Party and administrative leadership in our country, which directly leads the farm villages and workers' districts, and as a concentrated unit for the economic and cultural development in localities and as a base which links town and country in all fields of politics, economy and culture. And he saw that with a view to reinforcing the county and enhancing its role every effort was made to replenish the ranks of cadres, strengthen the leading organs and ensure the material, technical and cultural means.

All these great ideas and profound theoretical propositions clarified in Comrade Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" have made a historic contribution to enriching the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism and further enriching the practical experiences in the international communist movement.

The great ideas of the Theses powerfully inspire our peasants and other working people to the accomplishment of the magnificent goal for socialist rural and vitality have been more clearly substantiated in actual life.

Thanks to the important measures taken by the Party and government to implement the tasks indicated in the Theses in the past five years following its publication, new, giant strides have been made in all fronts of socialist rural construction in our country.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung the ideological revolution has been vigorously promoted in the countryside and the political and ideological influence of the working class on the peasantry further strengthened.

In particular, the education in the revolutionary traditions with the Room for the Study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary History as the base has been intensified further still.

Now among our Red agricultural working people there has been firmly established the unitary ideological system of the Party to arm themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and our Party's policies, their embodiment, and to devote their all for the Party and the Leader. And the spirit of ardently loving our socialist system, sincere attitude toward labour and the collective spirit of helping and

(Continued on Page 4)

(Continued from Page 2)

I was still unsteady on my feet and felt pain in my burn. It was long before she loomed in the twilight. She with a big bundle of grass on her back was coming down the hillside with a reeling gait, sometimes breathing out holding tree branches.

She did not notice me coming out for her.

Suddenly she fell forward, and she couldn't stand on her feet.

"Mother!" I cried. Before I knew what I was doing I dashed towards her.

I didn't know how I could run with feeble feet, but anyway I covered about 40-50 metres as I had run before.

That moment Mother Chol Gu jumped up and dashed forward to hold me tightly in her arms. Then she hurriedly pulled up my trousers and examined my wound.

Blood was trickling down from my healed wound.

Mother patted me on the back gently and said:

"You baby, you have to take more care of yourself!"

But I didn't feel pain bitterly, now I overjoyed to find myself able to run.

In the gathering darkness she and I sat for a long time in the mountain.

When I told her about my decision to wait until the liaison man would come from the Headquarters, the taciturn and thoughtful Mother did not say anything but only nodded with a smile.

Then I could see her eyes telling: "Of course, why not. Is it necessary to say such a thing now?"

Ten days or more passed and we had only half a cake left. Then a liaison man from the Headquarters came to us taking provisions with him.

He hugged us, jumping for joy: "You are alive! You are alive!"

The emotion and joy of us two people were too great for description. That day I saw Mother Chol Gu shedding tears. She did not hide them from us.

It was towards the end of August that we got to the Headquarters.

In this way I, full of deep emotion, rejoined the longed-for combat ranks.

After that, I who had recovered my health thanks to the unfathomable revolutionary comradeship, took part in battles to annihilate the enemies.

Great Programme for Socialist Rural Construction

(Continued from Page 3)

pulling each other forward have been fully brought out in the peasants.

And with the organisation of the Union of Agricultural Working People ideological and cultural education has been intensified among the agricultural working people and the Chollima workteam movement expanded and developed. In this way, new changes have been brought about in the thoughts and consciousness of the peasants and their political and moral traits.

The reliable support from powerful independent industry has allowed the countryside to vigorously promote the technical revolution whose main contents are irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization. Our rural areas have turned into a socialist countryside which is firmly equipped with modern farm machines, advanced science and technique and has powerful material and technical foundations as the result. There has already been established a solid irrigation system which can withstand any drought and flood. And many tractors, lorries, electric motors and other modern machinery are working on the fields and chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals are widely used in farming.

The cultural revolution has been pushed ahead with the result that the cultural and technical standard of the peasants has remarkably enhanced and the cultural living conditions have further improved.

Along with these, the advantages of the new system of leading agriculture have been better displayed and the sub-fieldteam management system introduced in an all-round way. This means further improvements in the guidance and management of the rural economy.

All this was a decisive guarantee for a substantial increase in agricultural production. Despite of an unprecedented flood in 1967, grain output increased 2.7 times over the year right after the liberation and by 16 per cent as against 1966. In 1968, the severest drought in 100 years visited our country, but grain output showed an 11 per cent increase and good results were made in all agricultural production.

It is long before that our country attained self-sufficiency with regard to food. We have come to have a great reserve of food. And solid foundations for developing all branches of agriculture onto a higher level have been laid.

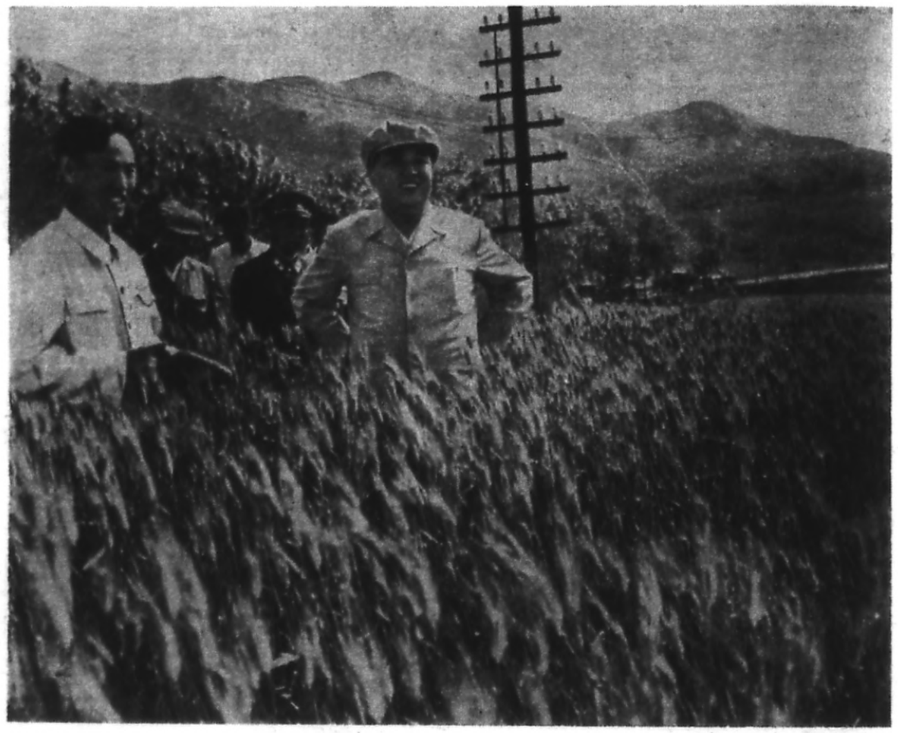
Along with this, agricultural tax-in-kind, the last burden on the peasants, was abolished. The countryside is given ever more material benefit from the state. This has inevitably led to a substantial rise in the material and cultural standard of the farmers.

Thus free from worries about clothing, food and housing our farmers are enjoying a bountiful, happy and worthy life.

With the successful embodiment of the ideas of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," a great programme for the final solution of the rural question, the gap between towns and farm villages has been markedly narrowed down and the accomplishment of the cause of final victory of socialism is being further promoted.

Maeng Ha Il

Our Countryside Advances Vigorously Along the Road Illumined by the Leader in the Great "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country"



Comrade Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance to the Jangyon co-operative farm, Jangyon county, South Hwanghae Province

February 25 is the significant fifth anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," a great Marxist-Leninist programme for socialist rural construction, authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people.

Over the last 5 years since the publication of the Theses our people have made great progress in the struggle for eliminating the distinctions between town and country, the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry— a legacy left over by the old society.

On this significant day our peasants and the rest of the entire people retrospect the days when they took the first step on the victorious road indicated in the Theses and look forward with confidence to the days when the communist countryside will come into reality. Their hearts are now filled with the boundless honour of having Comrade Kim Il Sung as their great Leader and enjoying his wise leadership.

(1)

In August 1958!

The co-operativization of agriculture was completed in our country. It was a great change which marked a new turn in the life of millions of peasants.

But our revolution was not allowed to mark time here.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"It is a lofty mission of the Communists and the working class to achieve the final solution of the rural question and lead the peasantry to communist society.

"After the triumph of the socialist system, the Marxist-Leninist Party should concentrate its efforts on the solution of the rural question in order to carry the revolution forward to completion, in order fully to protect the interests of the entire working people."

In September 1958, the next month after the completion of agricultural co-operativization, Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the September Plenum of the Party Central Committee and called upon the people to undertake in a vigorous nation-wide movement great nature-remaking projects to complete irrigation basically in the near future, the primary task involved in the technical revolution in the rural areas.

In October that year he set forth the line of amalgamating the co-operative farms with *ri* as a unit, a line intended for smooth progress of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside and for ever more effective guidance and assistance to it by the Party and the state of the working class, and powerfully led the people to implement the line.

Then, in November Comrade Kim Il Sung made a historic speech at a Short Course for the Agitators of the City and County Party Committees of the Country. It served as a programmatic guide to action in educating the entire working people including the peasants in communist ideology after the triumph of the socialist system.

The Leader's militant call met with a hearty response. A nature-remaking undertaking was set on foot on over 10,000 objects with the support of the Party and the state throughout the length and breadth of the country. Large-scale irrigation projects started in Kiyang, Ojidon and in the lower reaches of the Amrok River. Mountains were removed, the sea was banked up, hills were reshaped and rivers recoursed.

At that time, the engineering industry was in its cradle. Our working class had no experience in making tractor, lorry, excavator, bulldozer. Of course, there was no ready-made design. But they launched a bold battle to manufacture these modern machines to realize the Leader's grand plan for nature-remaking.

Comrade Kim Il Sung regarded the solution of the peasant question as one of the basic strategy in the revolution from his early days of revolutionary struggle. He worked out the programme for the solution of the land problem in the difficult days of leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle. And, after liberation, he led the land reform and agricultural co-operativization to a successful conclusion. Then he conceived a plan of the final solution of the rural question. It was only Comrade Kim Il Sung who could outline, on the firm stand of *Juche*, the clear-cut way for the solution of the rural question which has risen anew under socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung blazed for the first time the Marxist-Leninist way for the final solution of the rural question, upholding the banner of continuous revolution.

Our people followed the banner of continuous revolution uplifted by the Leader. On that historical day of the completion of agricultural co-operativization our people never resigned themselves to rest hastily, nor did they loose their belts. And they were never captivated by the fantastic dream that they could enter into "communist society" after a little journey.

At the National Congress of Agricultural Co-operatives held on January 5, 1959, the year after the completion of co-operativization, Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly set forth the direction of future development of agriculture after the triumph of the socialist system.

In his report to the Congress Comrade Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"For building socialism in the countryside, not only production relations must be transformed, but also the technical reorganization of agriculture must be realized and the consciousness of the peasants must be remoulded."

In conformity to the lawful requirements of the development of socialist society and, in particular, in consideration of the lag of villages behind the towns in technique, culture and ideology that is the legacy of the old society, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions as the central revolutionary tasks to be carried out powerfully in the rural areas following the completion of co-operativization and, crystalizing their correlations, laid stress on giving a definite precedence to the ideological revolution ahead of all.

Along with this, he expounded the necessity and importance of improving the management of co-operative farms, rendering an increasing support to them by the Party and the state, and further strengthening the work of Party organizations in the rural areas.

Up to the days till the Theses was issued after co-operativization in our country, proceeding from the firm conviction that socialism and communism cannot be built unless the rural question remains unsolved, Comrade Kim Il Sung accumulated theoretical and practical experiences in solving the socialist rural question and worked soul and heart to find the concrete way of its solution.

In February 1960 when the whole country embarked upon the fulfilment of the revolutionary task in the buffer period designated prior to the Seven-Year Plan, Comrade Kim Il Sung paid a visit to Chongsan-ri, an ordinary village, to create the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method. This marked a new turn in the work of the state and economic organs, in remoulding the ideology and consciousness of people, improving the management of socialist agriculture and powerfully accelerating the growth of production in all spheres.

In January 1961, one year later, he went to Rihyon-ri, where the general meeting of the *ri* Party committee was held under his guidance. At the meeting he again clarified the direction and method of communist education of the peasants. The successes already gained in educating and remoulding people in communist ideology, he said, are worth many times its weight in gold and millions of tons of rice.

He then went to Sukchon county and other rural areas to have a general knowledge of the actual situation. On this basis he established the "Sukchon system"— the embodiment of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in the guidance and management of agriculture. It was a new effective system of leadership in agriculture.

He clarified that in leading the countryside to communism the county should be served as the regional unit. And in Changsong county he had set examples personally after years of guidance. He called the historic Changsong Joint Meeting of Local Party and Economic Workers, at which the Party and economic workers of the whole country were present. At this meeting he expounded comprehensively the position and role of the county as the unit linking town and village in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

In those days Comrade Kim Il Sung visited hundreds of co-operative farms and matured the plan for the solution of the socialist rural question and accumulated precious theoretical and practical experience for its most correct solution.

Indeed, every path traversed by the respected and beloved Leader was replete with his loftiest revolutionary will intended to solve at all costs the socialist rural question which was posed as one of the most urgent requirements in the present time and as the most difficult problem which must be solved in the present time, to hasten the victory of revolution and illumine the bright road to communism, the ideal of mankind. The path was also replete with his loftiest revolutionary spirit of thinking of the destinies of the Korean revolution and the world revolution and devoting himself to fulfilling the task of a Korean Communist assigned by the revolution.

February 25, 1964!

On this historic day Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution and the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, published the brilliant work "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" which systematized and crystalized the great achievements and precious experiences gained in the course of the protracted revolutionary struggle. This marked another great event in the development of Marxism-Leninism.

The idea running through this immortal work is to continue to enhance the leading role of the working class and carry out the revolution continually and thoroughly, and thus overcome the lag of the countryside behind the town, establish the undivided sway of ownership by the whole people, remould the peasantry on the pattern of the working class in all domains and bridge the gap between the working class and the peasantry.

This is a great perfection of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the rural question. People have found a Marxist-Leninist solution to the socialist rural question in Comrade Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" for the first time and saw in it the rightest and shortest way to lead the countryside to communism.

The Theses, the great Marxist-Leninist programme of our Party for rural construction, could be worked out and set forth only by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding great Leader, who has fought with all devotion for over 40 years solely for the freedom and happiness of the Korean people and for the triumph of the socialist and communist cause in Korea with an unshakable faith in Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary cause of the working class, indomitable will and unusual sweep, and has accumulated a wealth of experience in the hard revolutionary struggle against imperialism, the class enemies and anti-Marxist-Leninist ideas of all hues.

Every phrase or clause of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" is imbued with the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung who grasps with an intelligent insight and meets with marvelous creativeness the requirements of our time confronted with the practical, difficult task of building communism, the supreme ideal of humanity.

Our people have single-heartedly followed the wise guidance of the Leader with a sense of infinite pride and self-confidence in blazing the trail to the final solution of the rural question thanks to the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

(2)

We trace back with deeper emotion the great history-making footprints our Leader has left in farm villages and on the mountain paths here in Korea every day since the publication of the Theses.

Since the publication of the Theses the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has given the on-the-spot guidance to the co-op farmers on the Chongsan Plain in Kangso county, South Pyongan Province some 20 times and to the farmers of the third fieldteam at the Samsok co-op farm in Samsok district, Pyongyang as many as 30-odd times.

Comrade Kim Il Sung saw that the Union of Agricultural Working People was formed in March 1965, the year following the publication of the Theses. Two years later, in November 1966 he gave an on-the-spot guidance to rural districts of South Hwanghae Province. During this guidance he gave historic instructions on placing farming on a scientific and technical footing like industry, protecting completely crops from rainwater damages and establishing a highly developed irrigation system.

In the year 1967 alone, Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the National Conference of Functionaries in the Field of Agriculture in February, roused all the co-op farmers of the country to the thorough implementation of the revolutionary line set forth by the Party Conference of conducting economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and gave a programmatic teaching on pushing ahead more vigorously with the revolutionization and working-class-ization of the peasants, and he took measures to develop fruit farming at the 16th Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Party.

How many times he, though busy with state affairs, has gone down to counties and rural districts to teach the leading agricultural functionaries in concrete terms how to solve problems arising from the guidance of agriculture by the industrial method of management! How many times he has had talks with the peasants to have a general knowledge of how they engage in study to enhance their political, technical and cultural levels and how they introduce mechanization in farming to free themselves from arduous and labour-consuming work and has taken himself measures for their solution!

During the on-the-spot guidance in Kangwon Province in May 1965, the fatherly Leader visited Pochon-ri village hidden deep among mountains and had a comprehensive knowledge of the work of the farm and every aspect of the life of the peasants there. There he gained a full picture of the country's reality that as the farms had grown very large in scale, the material and technical basis of agriculture was reinforced rapidly and a new agricultural guidance system established in perfect order, it was imperative to raise the guiding level of management personnel and set up a rational unit for the organization of labour and production which would induce co-op farmers to display more highly a sense of collective responsibility for the co-operative economy and take a conscious part in the development of the co-operative economy. On the same day he called together all the members of the farm, taught in detail them how to institute the most rational unit of organizing labour and production and told them to introduce the sub-fieldteam management system.

He set out the line of introducing the sub-fieldteam management system in all farms at the 12th Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Party convened in November of the same year and gave a historic teaching on correctly introducing this management system to effect a fresh upsurge in agricultural production at the National Conference of Functionaries in the Field of Agriculture held in February 1968.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said with regard to the advantages of the sub-fieldteam management system:

"...With the introduction of the sub-fieldteam management system the unity of the farmers has further strengthened and the beautiful communist traits have come into full play among them. As an organism is formed of cells, so communist society will consist of cells of small social groups. therefore, the sub-fieldteam, a cell of the collective life in the countryside, will continue to remain in the future, too."

Indeed, the state has given enormous assistance to the countryside.

The state has vigorously pushed ahead with economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel. Nevertheless, it did not stop projects for building and enlarging farm machine plants and fertilizer and herbicide factories.

In the four years after the publication of the Theses, the state invested more than 730 million won in the projects for consolidating the material and technical basis of agriculture. In this period 12,000-odd permanent thrashing floors, drying grounds of the same number and many other production facilities, and modern houses for above 136,000 households were built at state expense. Agricultural tax-in-kind has been abolished completely in our countryside.

A large contingent of modern farm machines promoting powerfully the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, the organically developed irrigation system, a large army of agronomists and specialists confidently developing our agriculture along the highway of modern science and technique— all these have been built up with the unsparing investment of the state.

Our countryside has continued a triumphant, swift onward march under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. The respected and beloved Leader who has energetically promoted the work of equipping agriculture with modern machines and technique, introducing extensively the achievements of agricultural science to highly develop the productive forces of agriculture and relieve the peasants from exhausting labour, visited again Chongsan-ri in the summer of 1967.

Here Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down the programmatic task of implementing comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization. In this regard, he had this to say:

...You should apply agricultural chemicals to lessen heavy labour. Weeding should be done with the help of week-killers and machines. ...Let's tackle this matter in a revolutionary way...

Early in September, a month later, Comrade Kim Il Sung came to Chongsan-ri to have a talk with the peasants about the concrete ways for comprehensive mechanization and taught them the solution to its problem. During his visit to the village in the middle part of the same month he learned that the assortment of trailing farm machines was imperfect in introducing comprehensive mechanization. On the spot, he instructed the responsible personnel of the machine plants concerned to solve this matter.

In the autumn of 1968 he visited Chongsan-ri where comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization were beginning to pay off.

Feasting his eyes on golden ears of rice rippling in the autumn sun, he remarked with deep emotion:

...When we conducted an underground struggle in the past, the farmers stooped down to weed the paddy fields but, now we are in a position to completely free them from arduous labour through mechanization...

The Theses is displaying its invincible vitality under the wise leadership of the Leader who strives to gradually eliminate the distinctions between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and peasantry and steadily leads our countryside and peasants to the bright future of communism.

Thanks to the lines and teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung shaped and given in the course of leading the countryside to make the continued revolution for the solution of the socialist rural question, our countryside has constantly marched forward along the one road of great victory.

A new history of great changes has been shaped over the land of Korea.

(3)

The great ideas of the Theses shed their bright rays.

With the promotion of the revolutionization and working-class-ization of the whole society under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, communist ideas and communist traits of life have come to prevail in the whole society; with the carrying out of the all-round technical revolution there has been marked growth in agricultural production alongside industrial output. The ideological revolution has progressed in depth and large-scale construction work proceeded day and night. All remnants of obsolete ideologies, outdated farming methods and conventions persisted for thousands of years in the countryside have been swept away in this general torrent of change, and fresh revolutionary idea, technique and culture have taken deep roots and shot out branches.

Putting spurs to the grand march of Chollima, the working class and the peasantry going hand in hand on the basis of socialism are composing a revolutionary epic of miracles and innovations.

Five years following the publication of the Theses are not a long period for the whole course of our revolution. But, the brilliant exploits performed by our people on the road of creating a new history for the final solution of the socialist rural question and the complete victory of socialism testify to the inexhaustible vitality of the Theses. With these brilliant accomplishments as the basis we have come to reap a bumper harvest every year. In 1967 grain output grew by 16 per cent as against 1966 and in 1968 the figure showed an 11 per cent increase over 1967.

With the efflorescence of the vitality of the Bukchong Meeting the area under fruiters increased by 10,000 *jongbo* every year; now the total area of orchard has increased 5.5 times over the pre-liberation days.

How good our countryside is to live in! Every hill is covered with fruit trees, clouds of sheep flow in every valley veiled in the haze of many-tinted flowers and cozy modern dwellings are settled at the foot of the hill.

Every village has school, club house, store, clinic and other public health and welfare establish-

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(Continued from Page 5)

ments. In this socialist countryside the peasants have acquired a high level of general knowledge and technology to master modern agricultural science. Lovely voices of children come out of the well-equipped day nursery and kindergarten built in each village and field team.

Not only that.

Everywhere in our countryside we can hear the proud and beautiful stories about the peasants who strive to build up the whole village into a Red collective, arm themselves with the unitary ideology of the Party and work devotedly for the sake of the Party and the Leader, society and collective, helping and pulling each other forward.

The mental world and ideological and moral traits of the peasants are being broguht close to those of the working class. Copying after the high degree of consciousness of the working class, our peasants are rooting out egoism and petty-proprietor inclinations which persisted for a long time in their minds, steadily revolutionizing and working-classizing themselves.

Agriculture, too, takes after industry.

It is gradually catching up with industry in technical equipment and method of management. This is a new reality which has never seen before in our country.

The gap between industrial labour and agricultural labour is being narrowed down by degrees.

People! Let's recall how we set out to make tractors with the help of hammers ten years ago, after completing agricultural cooperativization prior to technical reconstruction!

But, in this short period of 10-odd years our brilliant Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been confidently leading the countryside to a communist one where overall mechanization and chemicalization are realized.

The county co-operative farm management committee is giving more effective guidance to agriculture by the industrial method of management. Ties between co-operative ownership and ownership by the whole people have been more strengthened and co-operative ownership is steadily being brought closer to ownership by the whole people.

The inexhaustible creative power remaking and remoulding the nature and society, the countryside and peasants, as the process of the continued revolution, and vigorously propelling them along the bright one road to communism—this is the powerful might and vitality of the great Theses.

In the course of embodying the ideas of the Theses the class alliance of the working class and the peasantry has been more comprehensively developed in a new light.

On this basis the political and ideological unity of the masses of people is being strengthened, which serves as a powerful impetus to the revolution and construction.

This puts greater spurs to the galloping Chollima and renders the triumphant march of our people more grandiose.

More worthy and brighter is the future before us marching forward along the road indicated in the Theses.

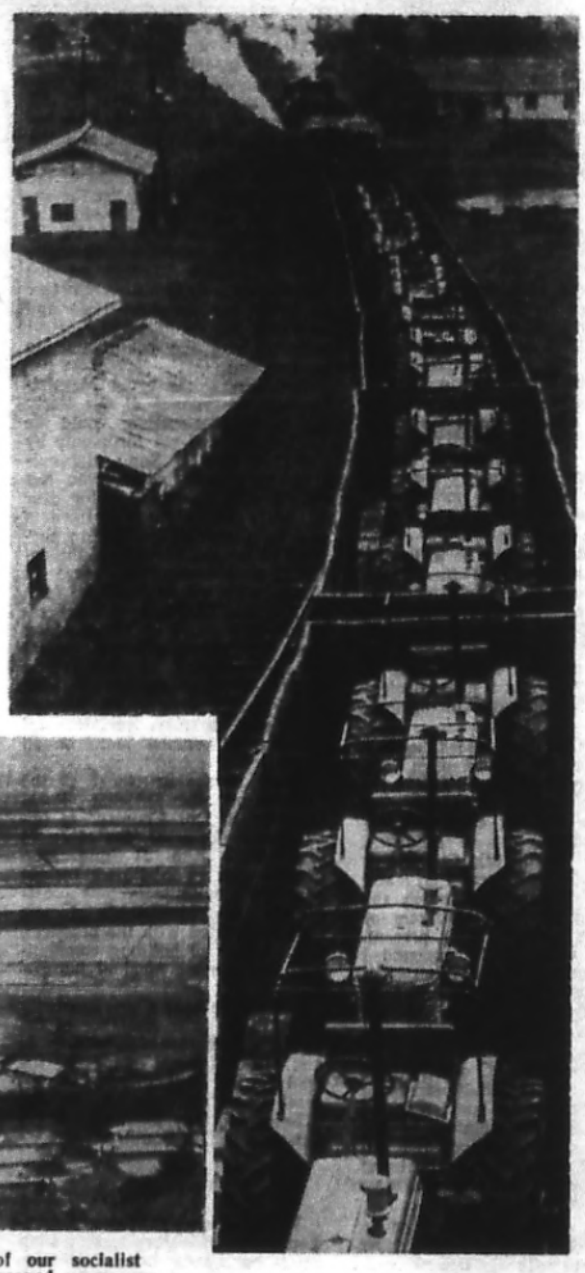
Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, convened the National Conference of Functionaries in the Field of Agriculture in February to implement in a more all-round way the tasks put forward in the Theses and make another leap in agriculture this year. At this meeting he again explained in detail the road we should take.

This year we will capture all the major heights of the Seven-Year Plan in the domain of industry. In the field of agriculture, too, we will more vigorously carry out the tasks set forth in the Theses, topping the grain goal envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan and making new innovations in production of vegetables, oil, meat and eggs.

Kim Chang Hae
Jong Pil Gyu

Our Countryside Advances Vigorously Along the Road Illumined by the Leader in the Great "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country"

Functionaries of the county co-op farm management committee making a deep study of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader



↑ Agricultural chemical sprayers are turned out in large quantities, which will help the countryside in chemicalization

Home-made "Chollima" tractors are shipped to the countryside. → They will contribute to promoting mechanization of farming

Ramified networks of irrigation channels run the length and breadth of our socialist countryside. Now free from the damage of drought stable harvest is reaped every year

Comrade KIM IL SUNG'S "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" Is Milestone Indicating Way of Socialist Rural Construction

— Voice of Foreigners —

Today the revolutionary people and friends of the world unanimously recognize the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," the historic work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, as the greatest programme of modern times and as a classical document of international significance, and highly praise the proud reality of our socialist countryside which is daily prospering along the road illumined by the Theses.

A Great Contribution to Treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism

The Syrian newspaper **Peasants' Struggle** published the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" in book form and prefaced as follows:

This work on the agricultural problem personally written by the Leader seasoned in the revolutionary work is a precious document by which the militant and heroic Korean people have contributed to the national-liberation and socialist revolutions of the 20th century. This work, as a document whose justness has been proved by the experience of Korea, is a new, scientific example of revolutionary work based on practice.

The editor of this book said in his statement: I read documents and records on the agricultural policy of various countries. But I have never seen such a document with scientific and theoretical depth as his work.

Pakistani paper **Evening Star** wrote that Premier Kim Il Sung's Theses is a great Marxist-Leninist programme for rural construction and a classical document, in an article under the headline "Premier Kim Il Sung's Theses is a milestone indicating the way of socialist rural construction."

Wilfred Burchett, Australian journalist and writer, said: I read with great attention Premier Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and found it a most fascinating document, a real blueprint for the immediate future and which is taking shape right now. ...I have not seen the rural problem tackled in any other country as it is today in the D.P.R.K.

A prominent scholar in Japan said in admiration: "The 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' which has greatly contributed to the world treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism is the greatest document of modern times comparable to the 'Communist Manifesto.'"

Nguyen Van Nho, head of the Vietnamese trade union delegation, expressed his impressions of our countryside:

"I have come to realize more deeply that Premier Kim Il Sung's 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' is right and correct, and has inexhaustible creativeness."

"Socialism Should Be Built as in Korea"

A scholar in Japan stressed: "I can say with scientific ground that agriculture is making big progress in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I believe that Korea alone is carrying out agricultural policy most successfully in the world."

Bernardo Arada, delegate from the Executive Secretariat of the Asian, African and Latin American People's Solidarity Organization, said:

"The experience of Korea in the land reform and the management of co-operative farms serves as our textbook. To tell the truth, socialism should be built as in Korea."

Ize Aye Omoregie, Secretary-General of the Nigerian Forestry and Tangua Plantation Association, expressed his impressions of Korea:

"...I was quite surprised at the ramified network of irrigation channels in Korea. The peasants are now free from drought and other natural calamities. I have never seen such a country as Korea."

A technician in Japan said in admiration: Water flows downward. But in Korea water flows upward... In Japan cattle and horse plough fields, but in Korea's countryside tractors do all ploughing."

"The mechanized agriculture of Korea is not agriculture but a complete industry," said a Tanzanian guest **H.N. Kita** who looked round our countryside.

Struck with deep admiration at the fact that taxes have been abolished in our countryside, the **Burmese journalists' delegation** said: "Korea has made progress rarely seen in the world. How many countries of the world have ever abolished tax in kind and achieved great successes like Korea!"

A member of the parliamentary delegation of the Somali Republic said in admiration: "In Korea I have heard for the first time in my life that taxes have been abolished in the countryside."

Hyakuro Hayashi, member of the Japan-Korea Friendship National Mission that visited our country, gave his impressions of Korea as follows:

"...Golden autumn fields are waving as if symbolizing the success of the socialist construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Such difficult problem as the socialist rural construction has been solved successfully in Korea. This owes to the fact that the revolution was carried out in the countryside, thoroughly based on Premier Kim Il Sung's 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our country.'"

"...The fields north of the Military Demarcation Line where ripe autumn crops were waving and the devastated southern land overgrown with weeds convinced me once again the superiority of socialism."

Balod Houria, head of the delegation of Algerian women, said:

"... If the people do farming well and fertilizing the soil well as in Korea, there will be no hunger in the world."

A guest from Lebanon said: "The countryside of Korea is so well developed that differences between town and country are hardly to be found... I quite envy the Korean peasants their happy life."

Sieh Allmamy Mansaray, head of the government friendship delegation of Sierra Leone, said as follows:

"Premier Kim Il Sung is indeed a great and distinguished leader... There can be no political independence in any country without economic independence. I wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, who leads the Korean countryside along the shortest cut."

Co-operative farmers are eager to study agro-technology to do farming in a scientific and technical way. They are resolved to reap again a bumper harvest this year

Under the warm care of the fatherly Leader tiny tots in the countryside are growing happily

Mud-huts have given place to cozy houses. This is a typical scene of our co-operative farm villages

To Capture All the Major Heights of the Seven-Year Plan Ahead of the Set Time

Working People Expand Successes in Production by Raising High Flames of Socialist Emulation

The working people throughout the country are effecting a new revolutionary upsurge in production and construction by raising high the flames of the socialist emulation to fulfil this year's national economic plan ahead of schedule and triumphantly scale this year all the major heights of the Seven-Year Plan.

A large number of industrial enterprises in all branches of the national economy participating in the socialist emulations, are waging a high-pitched increased production drive to fulfil their yearly plans markedly higher than the results of the previous year, before the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 10), or nearly three months ahead of time.

The Hoh Chun Son Twice Chollima platoon of the mine where Comrade Kim Gyu Won works and a great number of work-teams and work shops are successfully advancing toward their goal of beating the national economic plan targets for the year before the end of June.

The Red miners of the mine where Comrade Kim Yun Yong works who hoisted already last year the flag of victory on the height of ore which had been expected to be captured in 1970 and raised the first torch of the socialist emulation, are making continuous innovations by making deep-going study of the works and teachings of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung till they become their flesh and blood, and taking them as the yardstick in the work.

The members of the Li Tae Guk Chollima platoon of the mine have increased the ore output per drill up to ten times the plan by introducing the continuous drilling and dynamiting method and improving the excavation method. Thus, they worked the miracle of carrying out the first quarter year plan on January 26 and beating the April target on February 11. Their example is followed by the workers on all the mining fronts.

The steel makers of the Hwanghae Iron Works who called for a socialist emulation on the steel front increased the pig iron output by 14 per cent, steel 7 per cent and rolled steel 8 per cent in the first 15 days of February above that in the same period of previous month. In the first month of the year they increased the output of steel and rolled steel 1.8 to nearly 3 times compared with the corresponding time of last year.

The steel makers of the Kangson Steel Works, the "cradle of Chollima," have raised the steel output per hearth 1.5 times and rolled steel more than 2 times the corresponding period of last year by briskly waging the technical innovation movement.

Innovations are also being reported from the workers of chemical industry.

The chemical workers of the factory where Comrade Pak Myong Jin works have so far upped the output of chemical fertilizers and other major chemical products more than 30 per cent above that in the same period of last year. They have brought about a new upsurge in chemical fertilizer production, cherishing deep in mind the on-the-spot teachings of the Leader that "Fertilizer is rice and rice is socialism."

The weavers of the factory where Comrade Hoh Chang Guk works who have joined in the socialist emulation with the resolve to turn out textiles of high quality in greater quantities, upholding the lofty will of the fatherly Leader who shows constant care for the improvement of the people's living standards, are expanding successes in production by waging a multi-spindle and multi-weaver tending movement.

Many weaving workers of the Choi Yong Gum Chollima work-team of the factory are fulfilling their daily quotas 200 per cent by tending scores of weaving machines each.

Many working people of the country who have risen up in the socialist emulation are fulfilling their first quarter year plans one after another by stepping up their work in the spirit of pouring fire of revenge upon the heads of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooges, who are brutally repressing South Korean revolutionaries and patriots and in the spirit of supporting and encouraging the brothers and sisters in the South in the valiant struggle against the enemies.

The workers of the factory where Comrade Nam Bong Sun works have brilliantly fulfilled at 110 per cent their first quarter year plan set 35 per cent higher than that of the corresponding period of last year. They are now expanding the achievements with the resolve to beat their yearly targets by the end of June.

The Red miners of the mine where Comrade Li Byong Son works also have announced the fulfilment of their first quarter year plan ahead of time. The Red miners there have worked with the only desire to show loyalty to the Leader with single devotion under the slogan "there is no fixed norm for us. What the Party and the Leader demand of us is in itself our norm." Helping each other and pulling each other along, they overfulfilled their daily quotas 50 to 80 per cent through a collective innovation movement.

The miners there are now waging a spark-flying innovation drive with a goal to carry out their first half year plan two months ahead of schedule.

Meanwhile, the Li Man Chun tunnelling platoon of the mine where Comrade Kim Sok Chang works and many work teams have fulfilled their first quarter year plans upon other's heels.

Kim Tong Shin

To meet the growing needs of economic construction and defence upbuilding for steel the production of steel is stepped up at the Hwanghae Iron Works

Textile workers are raising higher flames of socialist emulation to provide the people with more and better fabrics

South Korean Countryside in Welter of Debts

According to press reports from South Korea, peasants have run out of provisions collectively in the South Korean countryside from immediately after the autumn harvesting.

The majority of peasants in Kohchang and Haman counties of South Kyongsang Province, in Wolsong, Dalsong and Koryong counties of North Kyongsang Province, in Kochang and Jongup counties of North Cholla Province and in Raju, Muan and Sungju counties of South Cholla Province have already run out of provisions and the per household debt averages 20,000 to 30,000 won.

Even according to the curtailed data published by the South Korean puppet clique, the debt owed by South Korean peasants as of the end of 1966 totalled 52,230 million won or nearly three times that in 1960.

It is due to the reactionary agricultural policy of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their intensified extortion of the countryside that the food situation of the South Korean peasants aggravates and their debt sharply increases as the days go by.

In recent years the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have more desperately followed their policy of aggression and war. In order to squeeze from the South Korean peasants a colossal sum of money and a huge amount of provisions needed for the execution of their policy, they are further intensifying this year the plunder of the peasants under the deceptive slogans of "increased production of food," "augmentation of farmers' earning" and so on.

This can be clearly seen from the fact alone that the Pak Jung Hi puppet outfit are intending to grind out of the South Korean peasants a great sum of 265,000 million won amounting to 81 per cent of this year's total "budgetary revenue."

Besides, the scoundrels are cruelly exploiting the peasants through the predatory policy of fixing the price of rice below the production cost while continually boosting the prices of production goods including fertilizers.

The rascals priced agricultural products much lower than the production cost, and wrested last year alone from the peasants food grain amounting to millions of *sok* under various names such as "purchase," "loan on security of grain," and "grain in exchange for fertilizer."

The majority of the peasants are now suffering from hunger due to the crop failure of last year. Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are raising the racket of "pasting distraint-paper on properties," forcing the peasants to pay back the enormous sum of their debt at a time under the pretext of collecting the so-called "farming funds" and the "price of fertilizers."

These bastards are forcing the starving peasants to clear off even the debts which have remained overdue since 1963.

Owing to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's persistent pressing for the payment of debt and cruel extortion, the South Korean peasants run out of food and incur more debts immediately after the harvesting.

Two million households suffered from food famine in the lean spring months of last year and 30 per cent of the entire South Korean farmers had to quit their villages in search of livelihood after selling their land and household goods because of their debt.

But this year the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are extorting food grain and collecting funds from the peasants more mercilessly than last year.

Through their experience in life the South Korean peasants have realized more clearly that the ringleader who has driven them into the mire of hunger and calamities is none other than the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet hordes. That is why they are vigorously waging various forms of anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle including the armed struggle to overthrow the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet gang and unify the country.

The ardent desire of the South Korean peasants to lead a happy life together with the people of the northern half of the country in the bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, will surely come true.

Choi Gun Son

Pyongyang City Meeting Commemorating 50th Anniversary of March 1st Popular Uprising Held

(Continued from Page 1)

Present at the meeting were Comrades Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, Choi Yong Jin and Jong Jun Taek; Baek Nam Un, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Pak Shin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chongwu Party; members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland; ministers of the Cabinet; responsible personages of public organizations; and working people of all walks of life of the city and servicemen of the People's Army.

Also present were foreign diplomatic representatives in Pyongyang.

Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, made a report at the meeting which opened with the playing of the Patriotic Song.

Stating that the March 1st Popular Uprising was a proud patriotic struggle of the Korean people in which the whole nation rose up and fought courageously against the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the robbers, for the freedom and independence of the fatherland, the reporter said:

From the first days of their occupation of Korea, the Japanese imperialists arrested, imprisoned and murdered patriots and guiltless people right and left, robbed our country of resources and wealth at will and sucked the blood of our people like a leech, forcing slavery upon our people, by establishing a system of brutal colonial fascist rule.

The Korean people held high the banner of patriotism against Japan with burning hatred for the Japanese imperialist aggressors. The anti-Japanese, revolutionary organizations struck roots among the people of broad strata, a patriotic cultural and political movement was waged briskly and the struggle of the people against Japanese imperialism grew fiercer with each passing day.

The "Korean National Association" organized and led by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot, was the biggest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization at that time embracing patriots at home and abroad. It sowed the seeds of ardent patriotism in the hearts of our people and powerfully stimulated them in the anti-Japanese struggle.

The long pent-up national resentment of the Korean people at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and their burning desire to salvage the country and achieve national independence at last gave rise to a nation-wide uprising on March 1, 1919.

The March 1st Popular Uprising started with a big-scale anti-Japanese demonstration of hundreds of thousands of Seoul citizens.

In Pyongyang broad masses headed by patriotic personages who had received revolutionary education from Mr. Kim Hyong Jik formed ranks and fought undauntedly in the teeth of repression by the enemy, loudly exposing and denouncing the crimes of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and their stooges.

The struggle spread to every nook and corner of the country like a prairie fire and vigorous struggles were also waged in all places abroad where Koreans were living, such as Japan, Northeast China, the Maritime Province of the Soviet Union and Hawaii.

The March 1st Popular Uprising, a nation-wide anti-Japanese patriotic struggle, is of enormous significance in the nation-liberation struggle of the Korean people.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said: **"Our Korean nation showed to the world mankind through the March 1st movement that the Korean nation was alive and it did not want the life of a ruined nation but was filled with the spirit of fighting to the end and winning this struggle for freedom and independence."**

The March 1st Popular Uprising ended in failure because there was neither revolutionary party nor experienced leader and the brutal suppression by the Japanese imperialists was so harsh. But it left a serious lesson in the liberation struggle of the Korean people.

The March 1st Popular Uprising showed that revolutionary struggle of the masses of the people could triumph only when it was waged in an organized way with a correct programme under the leadership of a great leader.

The whole course of the March 1st Popular Uprising exposed in all its nakedness the traitorous colour of the bourgeois flunkeyists who dreamt of winning "independence" by relying on outside forces.

The March 1st Popular Uprising also showed that only when the liberation struggle of the colonial peoples was guided by the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary ideology and it firmly relied on the internal force of the nation, could a struggle be waged against the imperialist aggressor forces to the finish and the genuine freedom and independence of the country could be won.

Pointing out that though the Korean people never succumbed, but continued the struggle even after the March 1st Popular Uprising, they were destined to failure because they had no leader of the revolution, the reporter said:

The ardent desire of our people who thirstily waited for an outstanding leader of the revolution, a great leader, was brilliantly realized when Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, took upon himself the destiny of the country and the nation and led the struggle of our people along the road of victory and glory under the invincible banner of Marxism-Leninism, standing in the van of the Korean revolution.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the historic lesson of the preceding national-liberation movement in our country and the obtaining situation, Marshal Kim Il Sung defined the armed struggle of opposing the counter-revolutionary armed force with a revolutionary armed force, as the main form of struggle in the revolutionary movement of our country and founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force, and organized the heroic armed struggle against Japanese imperialism and led it for the long period of 15 years.

Marshal Kim Il Sung set forth correct lines and strategy and tactics for the victory of the Korean revolution on the basis of the great ideas of *Juche* and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and vigorously led the anti-Japanese guerillas and the masses of the people to a brilliant victory, personally surmounting all the manifold difficulties lying in the way of the struggle. It was from that time that the national-liberation struggle of the Korean people began advancing forcefully following the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism under the leadership of the great Leader and began hewing the path of assured victory, firmly adhering to the stand of *Juche*.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle developed the nation-liberation struggle of our people to a new, higher stage and brought about a radical turn in the revolutionary movement of our country.

Marshal Kim Il Sung said: **"The anti-Japanese guerilla warfare was an advanced form of struggle of the revolutionary armed force against the counter-revolutionary one, and it dealt one crushing blow after another to the Japanese imperialist aggressors, forcefully encouraging and stimulating all other forms of struggle of the masses."**

The anti-Japanese armed struggle hastened the ruin of the Japanese imperialist aggressors by dealing telling blows at them without intermission and led the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people as a whole to a great upswing by powerfully stimulating the mass movements of all other forms, itself forming the unshakable centre of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement.

In the dark days when the Japanese imperialists had gone to extremes in fascist repression, the Korean people gained spirit and hope, looking up to Marshal Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation and their great Leader, and rose up as one in struggle at his call with the conviction of sure victory.

The liberation of the fatherland which the participants in the March 1st Popular Uprising and our people had desired so ardently was brilliantly achieved thanks to the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged heroically through thick and thin for the long period of 15 years under the outstanding leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The reporter continued:

After the liberation our people won great victories in the struggle for building a new fatherland and a new society under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, by inheriting the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

During the past two decades and more our people have accomplished immortal feats for the sovereignty and independence of the fatherland and the prosperity of the nation and effected fundamental changes which our forefathers could not even imagine for thousands of years, by carrying through the great idea of *Juche* of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence indicated by him.

Marshal Kim Il Sung said: **"Our Republic has now become an independent socialist state which has the advanced, socialist system and the firm basis of an independent national economy and is possessed of a powerful all-people defence system and a splendid national culture."**

By successfully fulfilling the socialist revolution and socialist construction, our people have established in this land which had been under the sway of exploitation and oppression, backwardness and poverty, a most splendid socialist system under which all the people work and study to their satisfaction and live a happy life without any worry about food, clothing and housing, education of their children or medical treatment, the reporter declared. He continued:

Our fatherland which was colourless on the world map for a long time, has been turned today into a socialist power independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence and is called by the world people "Motherland of *Juche*" and "Model country of socialism."

All these exploits and successes made by our people are a fruition of the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who always leads our people to a great victory.

Therefore, our people regard it greatest glory and highest pride of the nation to have Marshal Kim Il Sung as their Leader and live and struggle under his wise leadership, and are energetically advancing, advancing, struggling and advancing only along the road of the revolution indicated by him, their hearts burning with boundless loyalty to the Leader.

Pointing out that the South Korean people have not yet won the national liberation but are still groaning in colonial slavery, owing to the heinous colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have taken the place of the Japanese imperialists, the speaker continued:

Marshal Kim Il Sung said: **"The U.S. imperialists have enforced the most reactionary, colonial military fascist rule in South Korea for over 20 years. They have reduced South Korea to their complete colony and military base of aggression and plunged the South Korean people into a living hell where poverty and hunger, terrorism and massacre prevail."**

On top of this, the South Korean people are undergoing greater misfortunes owing to the reinvasion manoeuvres of the Japanese militarists who are creeping into South Korea with the backing of the U.S. imperialists, with the foolish intention to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere".

The South Korean people have been groaning in colonial slavery, deprived of national sovereignty, for 60 years owing to the 36 year long vicious colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and more than 20 year long heinous colonial fascist rule of U.S. imperialism.

Marshal Kim Il Sung taught us: **"Where there are exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people."**

The intensified colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their fascist repression of the people have further deepened the national and class contradictions in South Korea and led to awakening the people in revolutionary consciousness and strengthening the revolutionary forces.

Looking up to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, has always led our people to victory and glory during the past 40 years and more and is brightly illumining the road of the South Korean revolution, as the sun of the nation, the entire South Korean people are fighting undauntedly with the infinite pride of having him as the Leader and making the revolution under his leadership.

The South Korean workers, peasants, youth, students, intellectuals and other sections of the people are directing the spearhead of struggle further against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, holding strikes, demonstrations, and sit-downs and protest meetings everywhere.

The South Korean revolutionaries and patriots are conducting brisk activities for carrying into practice the strategic and tactical line of the South Korean revolution put forth by Marshal Kim Il Sung, actively encouraging and stimulating the daily strengthening and developing anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the masses of the people.

The United Revolutionary Party embracing advanced workers, peasants and patriotic people of all walks of life of South Korea with Kim Jong Tae, Choi Yong Do and other revolutionaries as backbone has taken the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, as the guideline and waged a stubborn struggle to accomplish the cause of the national-liberation, democratic revolution by driving the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces out of South Korea, overthrowing their stooges and achieving the independent unification of the country.

Today, the armed guerilla struggle is also being energetically organized and waged by revolutionaries and patriotic people in South Korea.

Saying with pride that "We are armed guerilla units which fight upholding the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung", the South Korean armed guerilla units attack by surprise and mow down the enemies everywhere through nimble activities and, at the same time, skilfully conduct political agitation among the masses to rally broad segments of the people close around Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

The sacred anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people for liberating the South Korean compatriots from the colonial yoke of U.S. imperialism and achieving the unification and independence of the fatherland is shaking the system of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule to its very foundation, and firmly uniting the revolutionary forces of South Korea and expediting the victory of the revolution.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said: **"The priceless achievements of struggle gained by the revolutionaries and patriotic people in South Korea in their sacred fight for the freedom and liberation of the people, for the unification and independence of the fatherland will shine forever in the glorious history of revolution in our country."**

Extremely discomfited by the fierce revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are today ever more frenziedly perpetrating brutal fascist repression of the people in order to get rid of the inextricable predicament, the reporter said, and went on:

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Patriotic Youths and People in S. Korea Deal Blow after Blow at U.S. Imperialism and Puppet Pak Jung Hi Clique by Their Bold Actions

South Korean People Widely Propagandize in Favour of the Wise Guidance of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Northern Half of the Republic

The feeling of reverence for the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the longing for the northern half of the Republic are running higher as the days go by among the South Korean people and the just anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle for sweeping away the American imperialist aggressors and the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique keeps mounting.

According to a report from Seoul, a certain Han and a certain Yu, professors of Koryo University in Seoul, unable to hold back the feeling of reverence for the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and fervent longing for the northern half of the Republic, carried on propaganda in praise of the northern half of the Republic.

They, it is said, put special stress on the very happy life of the intellectuals in the northern half of the Republic, who, free from all worries, devote themselves to scientific research and develop their talents to the fullest extent under the warm solicitude of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and on the advanced educational system of the northern half of the Republic where the universal, compulsory nine-year technical education has been enforced for the first time in Asia and everybody is entitled to free education.

Those South Korean fishermen who were rescued from disaster by brothers in the northern half of the Republic when they were out on the East Sea for fishing and who returned to South Korea after receiving good treatment there, also introduce and propagandize extensively among South Korean people the grandiose realities of the northern half of the Republic prospering and developing brilliantly and the happy life the people there enjoy under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and the moving facts that they witnessed for themselves there and that gave them deep impressions.

Patriotic People Deal Blow after Blow at Enemy by Their Bold Actions

According to South Korean papers, a group of patriotic people in the Wuljin district, North Kyongsang Province, showered handgrenades on a post of the puppet armymen stationed in Kisong sub-county of the district who had committed every sort of outrages, tormenting the local folk. As a result, two puppet soldiers were killed on the spot and one had a narrow escape.

Prior to this attack, patriotic folk in the area of Euijongbu, Kyonggi Province, cut off 100-odd metres of "cable for operational purpose" laid in the area of Ryonghyon-dong, Euijongbu by the First Corps of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army; patriotic-minded people in the Paju district of the same province tore down some 100 metres of the high-voltage line to the barracks of the American imperialist aggressor army and the folk in Songsoh sub-county, Dalsong county, North Kyongsang Province, chopped off 400 metres of "communication line for operational purpose" laid in Kamsang-dong of the sub-county by a unit of the puppet army. These actions threw the enemies into dire confusion.

According to a report from Seoul, a group of patriotic youths in Inchon stole into a billet of officers of the puppet army and took away a pistol and a reserve magazine full of bullets and a patriotic young man in Adong sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, hoaxed a sentry of the "local reserve army" out of a rifle.

Several days later, patriotic folk in Masan sub-county, Kurye county, South Cholla Province, set fire to the puppet "sub-county office," an organ for implementing the war policy and colonial predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys Pak Jung Hi puppet band, reducing to ashes its building, "resident registration cards" which the American imperialists and the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique had made to subject the people to fascist suppression and cruel plunder and other various documents for fascist repression of the people. Patriotic people in Masan, South Kyongsang Province, also stormed the "Haeun-dong office" and carried away all "resident registration cards" in a filing cabinet.

Almost simultaneouly with this, a group of patriotic youths in Pusan, South Kyongsang Province, finished off a wicked agent who had made the American imperialists and the puppet Pak Jung Hi gangsters suppress and murder innocent people by informing against them.

According to another report, Hwang Jong Guk and another youth in Palgok-ri, Banwol sub-county, Hwasong county, Kyonggi Province, circulated among villagers handbills praising the northern half of the Republic, which they had preserved carefully.

All these facts show that no matter how desperately U.S. imperialism and the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique may perpetrate the fascist suppression of the people, the patriotic people of South Korea are hastening the enemies' doom.

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The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique illegally arrested and jailed Kim Jong Tae and other members of the United Revolutionary Party and are staging the murderous "trial" against them almost every day, wielding the notorious "national security law" and "anti-communist law" with the vicious intention of murdering them en masse; the rascals perpetrated the atrocity of brutally murdering in prison Comrade Choi Yong Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the United Revolutionary Party, the atrocity never to be condoned down through generations.

By so doing, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, ogrish murderous bandits and inveterate enemy of the people, revealed their true colours of hangmen before the whole world.

The heinous fascist repression and brutal atrocities by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are nothing but a death-bed tremor of those whose days are numbered.

The wilder the U.S. imperialists and their stooges grow, the higher the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people will lift the banner of revolution upholding the great leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people; in the long run, the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people will overthrow the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and achieve the cause of the South Korean revolution with credit through their heroic struggle.

The reporter went on:

It is the supreme national task of the Korean people to bring the South Korean revolution to completion and accomplish the cause of the national unification.

Marshal Kim Il Sung taught us: **"We must accomplish the South Korean revolution and unify the fatherland in our generation and hand down a unified fatherland to the coming generations. We must quickly ripen all conditions for the realization of the unification of the fatherland."**

The acceleration of the socialist construction and growth of revolutionary forces in the northern half of the Republic constitute the decisive guarantee for the unification of our fatherland and nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

The entire working people of the northern half of the Republic should further accelerate the socialist construction and strengthen in every way the defence capacity of the country, upholding the revolutionary line of the Workers' Party of Korea on stepping up economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, and thus consolidate firmer our revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily, actively support and encourage the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people and make full preparations to meet the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland.

The entire working people should, first of all, firmly arm themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung and thoroughly revolutionize and working-classize themselves, he pointed out.

He emphasized that the entire working people should deeply study and grasp the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party which are of great significance in arming themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader and revolutionizing and working-classizing themselves and, at the same time, firmly arm themselves with the ideas of socialist patriotism.

He stressed: the entire working people should have the revolutionary determination to carry the South Korean revolution to completion and liberate the South Korean people without fail in our generation and make firm ideological preparations so that they may be mobilized for a decisive struggle to accomplish the national-liberation revolution and achieve the sacred revolutionary cause of national unification by joining forces with the South Korean people whenever called by them.

Pointing out that along with this, the material force of our revolutionary base should be further reinforced, he said that in view of the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to provoke a new war, the work of aid to the People's Army should be strengthened in every way to increase its combat might still more and all the Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen and the entire people should be armed and the whole country be converted into an impregnable fortress, and thus our defence capacity should be further consolidated rock-firm.

He declared:

The South Korean people should wage a stauncher struggle against the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, and for liquidating their colonial rule, and, at the same time, unfold an unflinching struggle for overthrowing the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who, as the running dogs of U.S. imperialism, have imposed the yoke of colonial slave upon the South Korean people.

The South Korean people should also wage a resolute struggle for smashing the reinvasion scheme of the Japanese militarists who are worming their way into South Korea with the backing of the U.S. imperialists, he said.

The most urgent fighting task confronting the South Korean people at present is to struggle to foil the war policy of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, smash the fascist repression and win democratic freedom and rights, the reporter noted, and went on:

The question of Korea's unification is an internal affair of the Korean nation on all accounts and, accordingly, it must be solved independently by the Korean people themselves.

The South Korean people should more resolutely fight to accomplish the cause of national unification on the nation's own strength, rejecting the outside forces.

In order to win in the revolutionary struggle, the South Korean revolutionaries and people must not fail to arm themselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung are the great idea of *Juche* run through with the principles of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and the most correct Marxist-Leninist guiding ideas for revolution and construction.

The revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung are the ever-victorious ideas which made it possible to rescue the destiny of the Korean revolution from a crisis, achieve the historic victory of the liberation of the fatherland, build up a powerful socialist state in this land which had been a poor and backward colonial semifeudal society, ushered in an era of great national prosperity and firmly guarantee the victory of the South Korean revolution and the final victory of the Korean revolution.

The revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung are immortal ideas which illumine the road of the struggle for national independence and prosperity ahead of the people who are languishing under the colonial oppression and exploitation by imperialism, precipitate the downfall of world imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and lead the international communist movement and the world revolution to victory.

Only by arming themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, can the South Korean revolutionaries and people gallantly fight breaking through any storm and stress along the clear-cut road of struggle and expand the revolutionary forces and brilliantly accomplish the revolutionary cause in whatever complicated and rigorous circumstances.

The South Korean revolution is undergoing a difficult situation and the road ahead of it is still arduous, but there are for the South Korean people the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, and the powerful revolutionary base and the active support and encouragement of the entire people in the northern half of the Republic, the reporter emphasized, and continued:

We will keep strengthening militant solidarity with the international revolutionary forces in order to accomplish the South Korean revolution and promote the unification of the fatherland.

Marshal Kim Il Sung taught us: **"The struggle of our people to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and unify the fatherland is developing in close connection with the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle which is unfolded dynamically on a world-wide scale."**

The progressive people of the world are vehemently denouncing the vicious fascist suppression of members of the United Revolutionary Party and other revolutionaries and patriots of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their lackeys, and extending powerful support and encouragement to the fighting South Korean revolutionaries and patriots.

Upholding the great strategic line of Marshal Kim Il Sung on directing the spearhead to U.S. imperialism and tearing limbs off it everywhere in the world, the Korean people will actively support and encourage the world revolutionary people fighting against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and further strengthen militant solidarity with them and thus bring earlier the day of the victory of the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland.

Sure to come true is the ardent desire of our people to live in happiness in a unified fatherland by pooling the strength and wisdom of the 40 million Korean people and achieving infinite prosperity of the country under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

In conclusion the reporter declared: Let us all vigorously fight for the independent unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the revolution, rallied closer around Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Meetings commemorating the 50th anniversary of the March 1st Popular Uprising were also held in provincial capitals.

We Resolutely Denounce

U.S. Imperialist Aggressors for Their Atrocious Murder of South Korean Children

Committee for Peaceful Unification of Fatherland Issues Statement

The Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland issued a statement on February 26 in connection with the fact that on February 22 Shumannit and four other U.S. imperialist wolves who were gadding about the hill in Bisan-dong, Kumi town, Sonsan county, North Kyongsang Province, South Korea, perpetrated the thrice-cursed atrocity of firing "shotguns" fiendishly at four boys of 12 years old, Kim Yong Su, Son Gyong Chan, Kang Si Jung and Bae Jin Won who were sitting in the sun on empty stomach shivering with cold, and sending them falling down on the spot.

This bestiality is a criminal act never to be pardoned down through generations, which can be committed only by the U.S. imperialist wolves, the descendants of the most truculent cannibals who occupied the American continent and exterminated the American Indians, the statement noted, and said:

The Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, in the name of the entire Korean people, brands the U.S. imperialist aggressors as the most ferocious aggressors, as the most vicious murderers, and resolutely denounces the diabolical atrocity of the beasts with surging national indignation.

From the first days of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have enforced the most barbarous colonial fascist terror rule and incessantly perpetrated murderous outrages against the South Korean people, while clinging to the frenzied war policy and fascist suppression, the statement pointed out. It went on:

The beasts who shot to death two children playing on the other side of a river, merely to fire off their feeling while hunting ducks in Dongrae county, South Kyongsang Province, and the human butchers who cruelly shot to death a 3-year-old baby calling him a gasoline thief in Inchon, Kyonggi Province — they were none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressor army beasts. The beasts who drove a heavy bulldozer over children who were digging grass roots in the field in Chilgok county, North Kyongsang Province, and the murderers who poisoned to death innocent children by giving them ratsbane made up into cakes—they were none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressor army beasts.

Such criminal atrocities of the U.S. imperialist beasts against the South Korean people have become all the more frenzied especially following the trumping up of the socalled "South Korea-U.S. status of forces agreement" between the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet hordes and synchronizing with the recent further intensification of their new war provocation manoeuvres.

Exposing the murderous atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army beasts this year, the statement emphasized:

As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said, **"All sorts of brutalities committed by the U.S. imperialists in the southern half of our country ever since its liberation have left a most disgraceful page in the aggressive history of modern imperialism."**

All sorts of atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army beasts in South Korea are deliberate, intentional criminal acts proceeding from the bestial nature of the scoundrels who have been engrossed in aggression and plunder, murder and robbery from the time of their forefathers against other nations.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors once again revealed in all nakedness before the whole world the barbarous nature of blood-sucker by firing "shotguns" at our children in broad daylight in Sonsan, North Kyongsang Province.

No matter how hideous human butcher and ogre sucking the blood of the people there may be in the world, where are more heinous ogres than the U.S. imperialist aggressors who crept into other's country and make a practice of aggression and pillage and so cruelly shooting and running cars over children and women to death.

This notwithstanding, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique look upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors as the savior today in South Korea and make no scruples of perpetrating the treacherous acts of ruthlessly suppressing with bayonets and clubs the people who have risen up in the struggle against the unpardonable crimes of the beasts.

This clearly shows that the Pak Jung Hi puppet hordes are the out-and-out faithful running dogs of the U.S. imperialists and a pack of traitors to the nation, who take no account of the honour and dignity of the nation.

We resolutely denounce once again the thrice-cursed criminal acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and indict them to the whole world, voicing the rancor blazing sky-high and surging national indignation of the entire people.

Declaring that the South Korean people can not live in peace even for a moment while leaving as they are a pack of the U.S. imperialist wolves who regard manslaughtering as a mere pastime, the statement stressed: The entire South Korean people should fight more staunchly to make a clean sweep of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the one hundred-odd-year-old mortal enemy of the Korean people, overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their faithful stooges, and achieve the unification of the fatherland.

The statement emphasized in conclusion:

We are convinced that the entire people in South Korea will creditably accomplish their revolutionary cause by keeping up the staunch struggle along the road of the revolution indicated by the Leader, to bring earlier the day of glory when the 40 million Korean people will live in freedom and happiness under the banner of the Republic under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

The entire Korean people will mete out a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold punishment of revenge to the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their bestial atrocities and will surely make them pay for the blood shed by the people in South Korea.

Another Atrocity of U.S. Imperialist Beasts

According to a radio report from Seoul, on February 22 the blood-thirsty U.S. imperialist wolves committed a thrice-cursed crime of shooting down innocent children with hunting guns in Bisan-dong, Kumi town, Sonsan county, North Kyongsang Province, South Korea.

That day the wolfish U.S. imperialist soldiers including Shumannit assigned to the 3rd air force detachment of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army were gadding about the hill behind Bisan-dong carrying shotguns allegedly for "hunting." As soon as they found the four Korean children sitting in the sunny place on an empty stomach to rest from collecting firewood, the beasts fired their guns point-blank at them.

Such is an unpardonable criminal act that can be committed only by the two-legged beasts U.S. imperialists who are accustomed to the murder of men and are imbued with contempt of other nations and misanthropy as the descendants of the most ferocious cannibals.

The U.S. imperialists whose nature lies in aggression, murder and pillage have perpetrated since the first days of their occupation of South Korea and are still perpetrating all sorts of hideous barbarities—shooting South Koreans with rifles, driving cars over them, strangling and stabbing women to death and so on — everywhere in South Korea.

They shot dead a three year-old child on the charge of "theft." They shot a peasant collecting firewood in the hill and brazenfacedly said that they "had taken him for a pheasant." And they ran a bulldozer over children digging grass roots to fill their empty stomach. Such barbarous acts of murder are too many to cite.

Our people vill never tolerate the cursed atrocities of the bestial U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy.

U.S. Imperialism and Its Lackeys Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique,

Stop at Once Suppression of S. Korean Revolutionaries and Patriots!

Public Circles of the World Express Solidarity with Fighting S. Korean Revolutionaries and Patriots

As was already reported, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges the murderous Pak Jung Hi clique passed heavy and death sentences on the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots who waged an indomitable struggle for chasing out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and achieving the country's independent unification and are now desperately scheming to murder them.

This touched off a wave of strong protest from the world people. Now voices of protest are heard from the broad world public.

Vietnam

The Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association issued a statement exposing and denouncing the outrageous atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooges, against the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots.

The statement flayed the fascist atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and declared them unlawful and criminal.

It continued:

The Vietnamese people actively support the righteous struggle of the South Korean people for achieving the unification of their country and demand that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, their lackeys, repeal the illegal "sentences" passed on Kim Jong Tae and his comrades-in-arms and unconditionally stop the acts of barbarous suppression against the South Korean patriots.

The Vietnam Asian-African Solidarity Committee stressed in its statement:

We are convinced that whatever barbarous and brutal measures they may resort to, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in South Korea can never check the advance of the South Korean people's just struggle.

Cuba

The Centre of Workers of Cuba issued a statement. The statement condemned the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their fascist atrocities and stated: they are an insolent challenge to the world people.

All the justice-loving people will deal out severe punishment to the villains, it pointed out.

The Cuban Committee for Solidarity with South Vietnam, in its statement, bitterly exposed the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and expressed a firm conviction that the Korean people will surely achieve the unification of their country under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Mongolia

The Mongolian Lawyers' Union issued a formal protest exposing and denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits.

It stressed that their vicious atrocities are not only a criminal act intended to suppress the struggle of the South Korean people for freedom and democracy but also a grave challenge to the world public.

Hungary

The Hungarian Lawyers' Union sent recently an official protest to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. In the protest it sternly demanded them to repeal the heavy and death "sentences" passed on Kim Jong Tae and other members of the United Revolutionary Party and patriots and release them immediately.

Algeria

The Algerian National Liberation Front recently set up the "week of solidarity with the South Korean people fighting against imperialism and for achieving the unification of Korea." In different parts of Algeria meetings were held, at which attendants exposed and denounced the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooges, for their bestial murder and suppression of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots. There were also held functions to relieve the imprisoned and arrested members of the United Revolutionary Party and patriots including Kim Jong Tae and to give support and encouragement for their struggle.

The Congo (B)

The Executive Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Congo (B), in its statement, said that the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique made no scruple to commit the criminal act of imposing heavy and death sentences upon a great number of patriots allegedly involved in their trumped-up "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea" on false charges.

Among the South Korean people there are growing feelings of the boundless reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and the aspiration to the northern half of the Republic, the statement pointed out.

Especially, the South Korean revolutionary armed guerillas are dealing out punishments of revenge to the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique these days.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique continue to resort to the reckless fascist suppression of the South Korean revolutionaries without looking straight at the reality, they should know that they will be condemned to severe judgement by the entire Korean people and the progressive people of the whole world.

Pakistan

The Supreme Court and Lawyers' Association of Pakistan held a meeting denouncing the murderous trials of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against the members of the United Revolutionary Party and adopted a resolution flaying their criminal acts.

The resolution strongly demanded the immediate release of the illegally arrested and imprisoned patriots of South Korea.

Ceylon

The Writers' Association of Ceylon in its statement stressed that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique do not have any right to suppress the South Korean patriots who are waging a just national-salvation struggle for liberating South Korea, and appealed to all the writers of the world to denounce with surging indignation their criminal acts in unison.

The statement held that those who should be put on trial and condemned to punishment are the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and demanded the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea.

UAR-Korea Friendship Association Founded

An inaugural meeting of the UAR-Korea Friendship Association was held on February 15 in Cairo, according to a report from the UAR capital.

Present at the meeting were Rabib Shukeir, Member of the Supreme Executive Committee of the Arab Socialist Union and Chairman of the National Assembly of the UAR; Anwar Salama, Member of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union and Chairman of the Oil Affairs Committee of the Union; El Jayat, Secretary General of the National Assembly; and many other noted representatives of the public circles of the UAR.

Invited to the meeting were Kim Ryong Taek, Ambassador, and staff members, of the DPRK Embassy in Cairo.

Speaking first at the meeting, El Jayat, Secretary General of the National Assembly of the UAR, underscored the necessity of founding the UAR-Korea Friendship Association and its aim and stressed: it is very important at present to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and co-operation with the great Korean people.

Emphasizing that the UAR people should study rich experience gained by the Korean people under the wise leadership of His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung in all domains of politics, economy and culture, the Secretary General declared that they would do everything possible to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the Korean people.

He read out a draft of the rules of the Association and signed it.

The Chairman of the National Assembly and representatives of the public circles also signed the draft.

The Chairman of the UAR-Korea Friendship Association, and the Executive Council of the Association were elected at the meeting.

Rabib Shukeir, Member of the Supreme Executive Committee of the Arab Socialist Union and Chairman of the National Assembly of the UAR, was elected Chairman of the Association.

(KCNA)

DPRK Govt. Del. Leaves Pyongyang to Attend Leipzig International Spring Fair

A Government delegation of our country headed by Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade, left Pyongyang on February 26 by air to attend the Leipzig International Spring Fair opening in the German Democratic Republic.

Cuban Govt. Delegation Arrives

A government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Arturo Guzman Pascual, Minister of Mining, Fuel and Metal Industries of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Pyongyang on February 25 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Lebanon-Korea Friendship Association Founded

An inaugural meeting of the Lebanon-Korea Friendship Association was held on February 14 in Beirut, according to a report from the capital of the Lebanon.

Respectfully placed on the platform were a portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and a portrait of Charles Helou, President of the Lebanon.

Hung on either side were flags of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Lebanon.

At the meeting, a telegram of greetings to Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was unanimously adopted amid thunderous applause of the attendants.

Present at the meeting were Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami, Foreign Minister Youssef Salem and other ministers of the Cabinet, the Vice-Chairman of the Lebanese Parliament, the Chairman of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party and a large number of members of the parliament, university professors, representatives of the trade unions and men of the press and business circles.

Invited to the meeting were Pak In Gun, Ambassador, and diplomatic members, of the DPRK Embassy in Syria.

Also invited there were diplomatic representatives of socialist countries and neutral countries in the Lebanon and Syria.

At the meeting parliamentarian Mamdouh Abdallah was elected Chairman of the Lebanon-Korea Friendship Association.

The meeting was addressed by parliamentarian Mamdouh Abdallah, Chairman of the Lebanon-Korea Friendship Association, Kamal Jumblet, noted political figure and Chairman of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, and DPRK Ambassador Pak In Gun.

After the meeting Mamdouh Abdallah, Chairman of the Lebanon-Korea Friendship Association, arranged a grand banquet in honour of the founding of the association.

(KCNA)

Guinean People's Day of National Mobilization

On March 1 the Guinean people mark the 2nd anniversary of the "Day of National Mobilization."

The "Day of National Mobilization" is reflective of the revolutionary self-reliant spirit of the Guinean people to build an independent national economy with their own efforts and resources and rapidly develop their country into a rich and powerful independent state.

In the last two years the building of the independent national economy was promoted rapidly in Guinea by the creative efforts of the whole people.

The Guinean Government and people nationalized the banks, transport, mines and other enterprises owned by the colonialists, established national banks, decreed national currency, pushed ahead with the "Guineanization" of state organs, and thus liquidated almost all the political and economic toeholds of the colonialists.

The Guinean people have made a big stride in developing the national industry, while liquidating the remnants of colonialism. A large textile mill and several other new factories have been built.

Great successes have been gained in agriculture, too.

The Guinean Government has reinforced the national army and organized the "revolutionary defence committees" throughout the country to strengthen militia training. This is an expression of the Guinean people's resolve to protect their revolutionary gains against the encroachment of the enemy with their own revolutionary forces.

All these independent and progressive steps and successes are a splendid fruit gathered by the Guinean people under the leadership of President Sekou Toure in the struggle for building up a prosperous, independent and sovereign state.

The Korean people whole-heartedly rejoice over all these successes of the Guinean people and warmly congratulate them.

The Guinean people who value freedom and national independence are keeping a sharp vigilance against manoeuvres of the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism and frustrating their subversive intrigues in time.

Today the Guinean people stand firmly on the side of the Asian and African peoples who are opposed to imperialism and colonialism, extend solidarity to their struggle and strive actively to maintain the unity and cohesion of Africa.

The Guinean people actively support the righteous struggle of the Korean people for achieving the independent unification of the fatherland under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, by driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea. This is an inspiration to the struggle of our people.

The Korean people wish the Guinean people new success in their struggle for crushing the subversive plots of the imperialists and consolidating national independence and for the independent development of the country.

Kim Byong Sam

Greetings to 8th Anniv. of Kuwait's Independence

The independence of the state of Kuwait on February 25, 1961 is a brilliant fruit its people reaped in the struggle for freedom and independence under the banner of anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle.

In the past eight years following independence, the Kuwait people have made much progress in the struggle to eliminate the remnants of the prolonged colonial rule of the British imperialists and build a new Kuwait.

Now in this country the work for constructing a national economy is in rapid progress.

The Kuwait people who value national independence are sharpening vigilance over intervention and subversive and aggressive machinations of the imperialists headed by the American imperialists and they are full of a determination to firmly safeguard their independence against them.

They fight to crush the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their faithful stooges Israeli expansionists against the Arab people. They express firm solidarity with the Palestinian people in the struggle for driving out the Israeli occupationists, liberating their fatherland and regaining national rights.

They also support the struggle of the Asian and African peoples against imperialism and colonialism.

The Korean people extend firm solidarity to the Kuwait people in their struggle against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists and for the consolidation of national independence and the independent development of their country.

The Korean and Kuwait peoples are closely linked by the community of the past position and the common cause against imperialism and the relations of friendship and co-operation are constantly developing between the two countries.

The establishment of trade relations last year between Korea and Kuwait further developed the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries.

Sending warm congratulations to the Kuwait people on the 8th anniversary of their country's independence, the Korean people wish them fresh successes in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of their national independence and creation of a new life.

Kim Nam Chol

Bikini Lesson Should Never Be Forgotten

On March 1, 1954, 15 years ago, the crew of Japanese boats suffered tragic calamities from a H-bomb test by the U.S. imperialists when the former were engaged in fishing operations near the Bikini Island in the South Pacific.

This was the third cursed nuclear tragedy from which the Japanese people suffered calamities and sacrifice of lives at the hands of the U.S. imperialists.

The Japanese people designated this day as the "Bikini Day" and have marked this day with a struggle against the U.S. imperialists' policy of nuclear war every year.

Fifteen years have gone since the Bikini tragedy. But today the danger of nuclear calamities has increased still more to the Japanese people owing to the frantic policy of nuclear war pursued by the U.S. and Japanese imperialist reactionaries.

The U.S. imperialists, in criminal collusion with the reactionary Sato clique, have reduced Japan to a nuclear base for aggression.

The U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries have already converted Okinawa into the largest nuclear base in the Far East and are now scheming to make Japan a nuclear offensive base for aggression in Asia.

The Japanese militarists engrossed in aggression allow U.S. imperialists' nuclear-powered ships to visit Japanese ports more frequently and have brought nuclear bombers into Japan, actively following the U.S. imperialists' policy to convert Japan into their nuclear base. They are also actively accelerating the "nuclear armament" of Japan and the "production of nuclear weapons."

All this shows that the Japanese militarists don't yet draw a due lesson from the bitter defeat they sustained in the past and the nuclear calamities the Japanese people suffered and are seeking to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with the backing of the U.S. imperialists.

The interests and security of the Japanese people and peace in Asia and the rest of the world are gravely menaced due to the Sato clique's aggressive and treacherous policy of following the U.S. imperialists' policy to convert Japan into their nuclear base.

This is clearly proved by the fact that B-52 bombers of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army fell and blew up near the Kaneta air base inflicting great calamities on Japanese people in November last year when they were going to bomb South Vietnam and that the Naha port is polluted by the U.S. imperialists' nuclear-powered ships that frequent Japan.

Okinawa in particular is a base for criminal aggression prepared for nuclear offensive against the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the U.S. imperialists' nuclear base and "logistic headquarters" for aggression in Korea and other Asian countries as an intermediate military base linking such satellites and puppets of U.S. imperialism as Japan, South Korea, South Vietnam, Taiwan and the Philippines.

But the Sato clique trample underfoot the ardent desire and interests of the Japanese people, advocating the "benefit" of conversion of Okinawa into a nuclear base in disregard of the demand and struggle of the Japanese people for the "immediate, unconditional and overall return of Okinawa."

The Sato clique are servitors faithful to the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression, a criminal band menacing world peace and a traitorous gang betraying the interests of the Japanese people.

It is quite natural that the democratic forces of Japan including the Japan Communist Party and the people of broad sections should fight in demand of the immediate return of Okinawa and Ogasawara against the conversion into a nuclear base and nuclear armament of Japan.

This resolute struggle of the Japanese people is a vital fight for defending the security of Japan and a just battle for peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The peace-loving people of Asia and the rest of the world actively support the struggle of the Japanese people.

The Korean people closely follow danger-fraught developments in Japan and express firm solidarity with the Japanese people in their resolute, vigorous struggle against the policy of aggression and war pursued by the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries and their conversion of Japan into a nuclear base.

It is clear to everyone that if the U.S. and Japanese imperialists continue recklessly to follow the policy of turning Japan into a nuclear base to realize their aggressive ambition in disregard of the changed reality of Korea and Asia, they cannot escape self-destruction.

Pak Ung Gil

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